

### CARIBBEAN: HURRICANE BERYL

**Hurricane Beryl**, the earliest Category 4 storm on record, caused significant damage in **Grenada** and **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines** that authorities and humanitarians continue to quantify. Carriacou and Petit Martinique in Grenada report damage to most buildings, and St. Patrick, St. David, and St. Andrew parishes suffered housing and agricultural damage. In Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, 90 per cent of buildings on Union Island and nearly all on Canouan are damaged. St. Vincent is receiving evacuees despite limited accommodations. The UN and partners continue supporting authorities and the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), with OCHA in Barbados supporting sub-regional response.

Beryl then drenched **Jamaica** with a month's worth of rain on 4 July. Some 1,800 people took to 166 shelters, which authorities are now gradually closing following the all-clear. Only 40 per cent of power service customers have electricity, and 70 per cent lack water. OCHA is in Kingston supporting partners, with UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) arriving to Jamaica and Barbados as well.

### COLOMBIA: DISPLACEMENT

At least 900 indigenous people from the Embera Chamí community have been displaced in Risaralda. The group moved from Pueblo Rico to the Santa Cecilia area due to fear of the presence and extortion by non-state armed groups (NSAGs). It is reported that at least 70 per cent of the displaced are minors. This department has not previously experienced mass humanitarian emergencies, which could hinder an institutional response to possible future crises.



### KEY FIGURES

**1.8k**

people in shelters in Jamaica following Hurricane Beryl

**25k**

people affected in Venezuela after rains from Hurricane Beryl

**207.5k**

people in Honduras targeted by FAO for food assistance

### VENEZUELA: HURRICANE BERYL

Beryl triggered flooding in northern Venezuela that has left 3 people dead and affected some 25,000 people and 8,000 homes, including the destruction of 400. Five Government-run temporary shelters are hosting 80 families. Officials report that drinking water, medicine, clothes, household goods and heavy machinery for debris removal as priority needs, as well as support for rebuilding or rehabilitating damaged homes. Authorities are working to reestablish power and water services, with more than 3,600 Civil Protection personnel and firefighters delivering basic goods to affected people and clearing debris. While there is no formal request for international assistance, the Sucre Local Coordination Forum and OCHA are in close contact with authorities as partners continue gathering information on damage and needs.

### HONDURAS: FOOD SECURITY

On 5 July, FAO launched a Humanitarian Response Plan 2024 for Honduras seeking US\$17.86 million to assist 207,500 people. The plan comes as 19 per cent of Honduras' population is projected to be acutely food insecure. FAO notes that Honduras' food insecurity situation owes, in part, to the increasing frequency of natural hazards related to climate change, decreasing water resources leading to increased droughts in key agricultural production areas, which in turn leads to livelihoods and health issues. The plan is prioritizing improving crop production, livestock health and grain storage, promoting climate-resilient agricultural practices and improve immediate food access.